Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace the paragraph on page 11, lines 5-15 of WO 00/33076 with the following amended paragraph:

Figure 17 shows an illustration of two types of diagnostic reagent that are useful in the methods and kits of the invention. In the illustrated example, the glycosylation disorder is due to a deficiency in a glycosyltransferase that, if present, would link a saccharide moiety (shown as ●) to an acceptor saccharide (shown as □). Diagnostic reagent **[[1]] 2** can bind to the oligosaccharide determinant formed by the linkage of the saccharide moiety to the acceptor saccharide, but cannot bind to the acceptor saccharide alone. Thus, binding of this diagnostic reagent to a sample is indicative of a lack of the glycosylation disorder. In contrast, diagnostic reagent **[[2]] 1** can bind to the acceptor saccharide alone, but not to an acceptor saccharide that has been modified by addition of the saccharide moiety. Accordingly, binding of diagnostic reagent **[[2]] 1** to a sample indicates that the mammal from which the sample was obtained has the glycosylation disorder.

Please replace the paragraph on page 16, lines 5-27 of WO 00/33076 with the following amended paragraph:

The diagnostic methods of the invention employ diagnostic reagents that can specifically bind to a particular oligosaccharide structure or polypeptide conformation that is diagnostic for the glycosylation disorder under consideration. Two general categories of diagnostic reagents are provided. The first type of diagnostic reagent binds to a glycoconjugate that has an oligosaccharide determinant that: i) is present on glycoconjugates in a sample obtained from a mammal that has the glycosylation disorder, and ii) is not present on glycoconjugates in a sample obtained from a mammal that does not have the glycosylation disorder. Binding of this type of diagnostic reagent to a sample is indicative of the presence of the glycosylation disorder in the mammal. An example of this type of diagnostic reagent is shown in Figure 17 as Diagnostic Reagent **[[2]] 1**. In this example, the glycosylation disorder

results in a failure to attach a saccharide moiety to an acceptor sugar. The diagnostic reagent can bind to the acceptor sugar if unmodified, but not if the saccharide moiety is attached. Thus, the presence of the disorder is indicated by the binding of the diagnostic reagent to the sample.

The second general type of diagnostic reagent binds to a glycoconjugate that has an oligosaccharide determinant that is: i) is present on glycoconjugates in a sample obtained from a mammal that does not have the glycosylation disorder, and ii) is not present on glycoconjugates in a sample obtained from a mammal that has the glycosylation disorder. Figure 17 shows an example of this type of diagnostic reagent as Diagnostic Reagent [[1]] **2**. Again, the glycosylation disorder causes a failure to attach a saccharide moiety to an acceptor saccharide. However, the presence of the glycosylation disorder is indicated by the absence of binding to the sample.